

## 1900 Ramblers Are Here!

Out of sight, too; regular beauties. We received but twenty by this "Australia"—all the San Francisco house could spare on account of the great demand there. Call and see what a 1900 RAMBLER looks like, and you will want one, but come soon, as several are sold to arrive, and we had no stock when these got here. Twenty will not last long.

## Repair Work.

This is our strong point, as we have the best repair man in the Islands, and are thus able to guarantee our work. We undertake any kind of bike repairs, no matter how badly a wheel is smashed up we can make it as good as new. We know we are not located well at present and our customers and selves are put to a good deal of inconvenience, but a good start has been made on our new quarters, and after a few months we will show you bicycle and sporting goods quarters that will be a credit to any city in the United States. In the meanwhile we will have to hoonanawanui.

If the next Australia brings us what we have ordered in the wheel line we will have something interesting to tell you when she comes. When you want to rent a wheel come to us.

## E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

SPECIAL

### Corset Sale

This Week.

See Display  
in Our Window.

P. D.—CORSETS in all colors.  
G. D.—CORSETS.  
NEMO—CORSETS in all colors.  
G. D.—SUMMER WAISTS.  
G. D.—BICYCLE WAISTS.  
G. D.—HEALTH CORSETS.  
G. D.—CHICAGO WAISTS.  
G. D.—CHICAGO YOUNG LADIES' CORSETS.

## Hawaiian Dry Goods Association, Temple of Fashion.

By the Barks Paul Isenberg and H. F. Glade

We Have Received a  
Large Assortment of.....

Morton's and Crosse &amp; Blackwell's

## GROCERIES

Hardware, Filters, Crockery,  
Glasware, Iron Bedsteads,  
Carborlineum, Stockholm Tar,  
Demijohns, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Also, by recent arrivals, a new line of

## American Groceries.

## H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd.

## Honolulu Drug Co.

## PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS.

Telephone 364.

VON HOLT BLOCK.

KING STREET.

## BAILEY'S BIKE ITS.

Telephone 398.

P. O. Box 441.

BY MAIL RECEIVED on Saturday, February 17th, J. S. BAILEY was appointed WHOLESALE GENERAL DISTRIBUTOR for MORGAN & WRIGHT, Chicago, manufacturers of solid rubber Carriage and Pneumatic Bicycle Tires and Rubber Goods.

Forty-eight sets of Carriage Tires are on the way with a General Stock of Every Article Made by Morgan & Wright, so justly celebrated for their uniform excellence.

This puts Honolulu on the same basis as San Francisco, where Baker & Hamilton are distributors for these goods.

There will be no more difficulty in renewing Tires for Carriages at the same prices as San Francisco, which will be appreciated by hack owners and all who realize that the world will in the future move on Rubber—Quiet and Resilient.

Also SOLE AGENT for the MILWAUKEE PATENT PUNCTUREPROOF TIRE and STEARNS' BICYCLES, ETC.

## Baileys' Honolulu Cyclery.

228 AND 231 KING STREET.

## DATA OF SUGAR

### The Situation In the Tropics.

#### A Valuable Article on the Productive Resources of Various Cane-Producing Centers.

In the Political Science Quarterly for December Prof. John F. Crowell describes the present condition of the cane sugar industry in tropical countries, with special reference to the European competition of the beet sugar product and to the probable effect of the recent acquisition of the cane growing countries by the United States.

After reviewing the situation in detail in these various countries, the writer considers the part which the United States and her tropical dependencies are now playing, or are about to play, in the development of the cane industry. This, he admits, is problematic. It will probably be some time before we shall be independent of foreign supply in meeting domestic consumption. The total product of sugar in 1899 from all the sources under the control of the United States, including cane, beet, maple and sorghum, is barely 1,000,000 tons, while the country consumes 2,000,000 tons annually.

Production in Hawaii has been stimulated under reciprocity arrangements for the past twenty years, but all her natural cane lands are now under cultivation and probably the limit of production has been reached. The annual product is now about 250,000 tons.

The Philippines annually produce about 250,000 tons. Except in the Island of Negros, where European mills exist, the methods of cultivation and of manufacture are antiquated and therefore expensive; and estates are small, not more than a dozen producing 1,000 tons of sugar per year, though this is the daily product of many Cuban factories. "The labor problem," says Professor Worcester, "is a most serious one, because of the ease with which the natives of the tropics can get a livelihood and the consequent difficulty of holding native labor to its contract. Importation of Chinese labor into the Philippines is fraught with social dangers."

In Cuba the year before the insurrection broke out, the product amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons. Last year was 300,000 tons.

In Puerto Rico the sugar industry is nearer dead than alive; for though it still yields annually about 50,000 tons, its methods are as backward as those of most of the older cane sugar islands in the West Indies. The land system, the labor system, and the transport facilities, as well as the methods of manufacture, are such as, under modern conditions of competition, must bankrupt any industry. The redeeming feature is the presence of the thousands of small peasant holdings, occupied by households accustomed to cultivate canes.

In Puerto Rico, as in Cuba, the sugar industry must be recognized on a sounder economic basis if it ever regains its former prestige. And no basis of development will be solid which does not encourage native proprietorship in land as a cornerstone. The wage system cannot develop the normal degree of economic resources in tropical labor. It may extinguish native labor, as has been done largely in Hawaii in the interest of the sugar industry, by importing migratory hordes from whatever country is willing to lend its subjects to such exploitation. But we are pledged to administer these islands in the interest of their native peoples. Of all the difficulties in the way of Cuban restoration the land problem and the labor problem are the most formidable. We must never forget that the collapse of Spanish dominion was equally the collapse of an old economic regime, tottering on the verge of dissolution from the exhaustion of capital and of labor, even at the time of its output of over 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year (1894-95).

There is as yet no adequate economic analysis of Cuban conditions furnishing facts from which one could deduce the outlines of a rational sugar policy for the United States to follow. Yet the writers of books on Cuba give glimpses of conditions that clip the wings of prophecy, and force upon us the conclusion that nothing short of a thorough-going transformation of the relations of the people to the land will suffice to develop the sugar resources of Cuba, under the quickening impulse of capital. If, therefore, the United States proposes to administer her new territory in the interest of the native population, it will be necessary to place the permanent welfare of all economic interests above the speedy exploitation of land and labor in the interest of immediate returns upon capital. This policy will take time, policy and faith as the elements required to relay a right the economic foundations of agricultural Cuba. For Cuba is far above all else agricultural, not commercial or industrial; and to agriculture must we look for the key to the tropical sugar situation, here as elsewhere.

As things stand now, Germany continues to control the world's sugar situation—not because of any superiority over the tropics in machinery, nor because of the advantage of fiscal bounties over tropical resources of the soil, but because all the natural advantages under the prevailing slush of methods of tropical cane cultivation are more than counterbalanced by the scientific methods of European agriculture applied to beet-farming. When the tropics apply to the cultivation of canes (which covers half of the cost of producing sugar) the same degree of scientific attention that has been given to the methods of manufacturing the canes into sugar, then—and not until then—need the beet-sugar interests of Europe look to their laurels under the present conditions of the trade.

## EUROPE VS. ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

of conquest, making out of the Transvaal an object lesson for their future exploits. The present Transvaal war is practically a step in the mobilization of all the forces of the British Empire, the colonial forces included. It imports, likewise, the denying to the colonies of a right to a separate life, to separate interests; all life, all interests must be sacrificed for the English ideal. It is notorious that for a number of years the leading English statesmen have persistently put forward the idea of the colonies co-operating in the defense of the Empire. The Transvaal, in case of the success of British arms, is destined to be a second Alsace and Lorraine, which formed the cornerstone of the vast building of the German Empire; the Transvaal is a rallying point for the colonial forces.

"He who has drunk blood shall drink it again!" As the Prussians, after the war with Denmark, fought the Austrians and then the French, so England, after fighting the Transvaal, will have a ready weapon to fight in any direction that may be thought necessary. The central power in London will simply turn the fighting energies of the colonies in the direction selected: to North Africa, to the Persian Gulf, to Arabia, to Abyssinia, to China, to Canada, to Nicaragua, etc. The English politicians will, with the greatest ease, bring pressure to bear on all points of the globe, when required.

So much for England, in case of her success in the campaign. But the character and scope of this success will in the long run depend on the attitude of the world's Powers.

The two crucial questions, for the present, are these: Will the Powers realize the full meaning of the present English move? and, Will they play the English game?

What of the success of England in trying to create an antagonism between Germany and Russia?

I do not believe in it, and for the following reasons. Germany has nothing whatever to gain by an antagonistic policy toward Russia. All the efforts of the German Empire are directed toward gaining full access to the seas and increasing its naval power. By spreading to the north, in the direction of Holland, Germany comes into collision with the English, as she is sure to do in the south, if the Germans venture to find open access to the Mediterranean.

The second task, in the Mediterranean, is rendered impossible to Germany by England's little game with poor Italy. Coupled with the Anglo-German commercial rivalry, this antagonism between the political aims of Great Britain and Germany goes a long way to explain the present situation and its future developments, and it also shows that unfriendly relations with Russia would not "pay" Germany. The political aims of Russia and Germany are identical without coming anywhere into collision. The Russians and the Germans "seek the seas" in their own separate spheres. This antagonism of Russian and German aims to those of England must necessarily underlie the relations between Russia and Germany, whatever aspect these relations may at any time acquire for the moment. It is true that both countries, Germany and Russia, are capable of creating many difficulties for one another, but they will always have to reckon with their respective positions in Europe, and they are bound to keep an eye—ay, both eyes—on England. The events in the Far East offer an example of the position sketched above. England dared not answer to the seizure of Kiau-Tschau and the Emperor's speech at Kiel, because she feared that Russia supported Germany; on the other hand, English politicians would not adopt an openly aggressive attitude toward Russia in China, because they secretly believed in a probable rupture between Germany and Russia. The English were mistaken; nobody in Europe wishes to fight their battles.

Whatever, therefore, may be the compensation that England is ready to pay to Germany for her benevolent attitude in the present campaign, it is plain that by associating herself with England, Germany would be carrying on a suicidal policy; would weaken herself by aiding in their designs the English statesmen, who are directing the policy of a State far superior to Germany as a world-wide Empire. True, we read in the papers about an Anglo-German arrangement in the question of Samoa, about Togoland, Zanzibar and the Portuguese African colonies. But this is nothing else than a repetition of the fable of the robber who stole a cow and gave his comrade the milk-jug. Germany cannot rest satisfied with the milk-jug in the form of concessions in Zanzibar, when England takes to herself the cow of the fable, the whole of South Africa, thereby strengthening the English position in the Indian Ocean and rendering almost useless the German colonies in East Africa.

The question which now faces the European Powers is: Can the strengthening of England on the Indian Ocean leave them indifferent; can the balance of power in the vicinity of the Ottoman Empire and in the Far East be disturbed? And all the world Powers have likewise to answer another question: How shall the putting forth by England of her colonial forces affect them?

The second question I have already answered, and it will aid me in replying to the first if I say that the Transvaal war, coming as it does after the Sudan campaign, gives unmistakable evidence that it is a career of conquest that they have begun in London. If the English were anxious about their commercial interests, they would not go to war, as all the principal ports and harbors of Africa are in their hands.

The first question as to the attitude likely to be assumed by the European Powers in the present struggle affords me the opportunity of stating that now is the moment when Russia, Germany and France, with their diplomacy, are brought simultaneously into prominence, and it is with them that the final answer rests. There can be no doubt about the attitude of Russia and France, the former having to secure her interests in the Persian Gulf and Abyssinia, and the latter, notwithstanding her possessions in Madagascar, Siam and Indo-China, not being even consulted by England before the

commencement of the present war. There may be some doubt as to the final attitude of Germany, but the interests of the latter will bring her in the long run into line with the two former Powers.

### France a Stumbling Block.

Supposing, however, there were some doubts on this point, I think they would be disposed of if it were made clear to the minds of European diplomats that the question put before them is nothing else than the existence of France.

In the sphere of colonial interests, the French Republic blocks the way to the expansion of the British Empire, and is met by the latter on every point of the globe. Were it not for France the British diplomats would not care a straw about Germany, so far have they surpassed her in the race for colonies. But having to fight France, the English are bound to conciliate Germany in the same manner as they lately pushed forward Italy in China. The existence of France is now at stake, the more so as Madagascar lies on the way from South Africa to the East; and we hope that Emperor William will not repeat the mistakes of Napoleon III. England is playing with Germany the same game as that played in the former days by Bismarck, who endeavored to lull the suspicions of the French Emperor while the "Iron Chancellor" was at work in the north and in the south of Prussia building up an empire. Napoleon was so short-sighted that he even fought the battles of England against Russia in the Crimea and finally got his due. In the present case, England realizes plainly that an assault on France, bringing her within the sphere of English political combinations, would give the English new vigor and colonial possessions and restore to Great Britain the political power which, according to some, is shifting to the West and to the East. Such an assault on France, however, no responsible politician of Germany and Russia would tolerate. When I say assault I mean not only actual warfare, but an attempt to crush by political pressure the political power of France for English benefit as well. Were this to be allowed, the power of resistance of the European Continent to England's encroachments would be diminished, and, in consequence, Germany's power would also be on the wane; the great fleets of Germany are things of the distant future.

### Probable Combination of Powers.

The immediate future holds a probability of some combination of Powers, when the idea gains ground that the balance of power is disturbed, in the Indian Ocean and in the countries lying in its vicinity, and that the growth of the colonial military forces of Great Britain is a startling menace to the whole world. Nobody can tell in what direction the colonial regiments will be sent next time, especially when Great Britain is on the eve of developing her military resources at home.

At any rate, whatever the issue of the present campaign, whether it be favorable to England or not, all the attention of the world Powers must be centered now on the Indian Ocean. Some action is imperative in this direction. What form this action shall take is a matter of secondary interest.

As to the effect which the criminal campaign against the Transvaal may have on the English people themselves, I will say this: The good angel of England is flown away; Gladstone is dead, quite dead, and now his countrymen are in the act of driving new and heavy nails into his coffin in order to hold its lid well down.

VLADIMIR HOLMSTREM.  
P. S.—I approve Mr. Holmstrom's ideas on the subject of which he treats.  
PRINCE OOKHTOMSKY.

"Strawberries from Florida came into the market with such a rush at the end of last week as to glut the market," says the New York Times. "The result was that the surplus had to be sold for what it would fetch, and the fruit got into the hands of the hawkers and was selling on the streets at twenty-five cents a basket yesterday, the baskets being of the sort that are ordinarily called quartets. Men who have been in the fruit trade for many years say that this is the first time that strawberries have ever been hawked about the streets of New York in the month of January."

## Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
OF BOSTON

First Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.  
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

## Piano Satisfaction

There must be satisfaction in buying a piano where you are sure of the very best goods, the lowest prices, and the latest models and designs.

Most of our grandparents knew about the goodness of the Fisher & Smith & Barnes pianos—all of our grandchildren will know the Fisher & Smith & Barnes pianos. They are America's best products. Sold in Hawaii only by

## HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LIMITED.

We also ask you to please call and hear the

## Monarch Electric Piano

ALL OF THE  
HAWAIIAN MUSIC  
FOR SALE.

## GREAT Reduction Sale —IN—

## Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats

Panama,  
Hawaiian Bamboo,  
Rough Straw,  
and Native Hats.

Large Quantity of Cheap Hats for Plantation Wear.

Full Line of JAPANESE FANCY GOODS.

Island orders attended to.

## T. MURATA, The Leading Hat Store.

Telephone 814. P. O. Box 865.  
118 NUUANU STREET.

## WM. G. IRWIN & CO

—LIMITED—

## Offer for Sale:

### REFINED SUGARS.

Cube and Granulated.

### PARAFINE PAINT CO.'S

Paints, Compounds and Building Papers.

### PAINT OILS,

Lucol—Raw and Boiled.  
Linseed—Raw and Boiled.

### INDURINE,

Water-proof cold-water Paint, inside and outside; in white and colors.

### FERTILIZERS,

Alex. Cross & Sons' high-grade Scotch fertilizers, adapted for sugar cane and coffee.

N. Ohlandt & Co.'s chemical Fertilizers and finely ground Bonemeal.

### STEAM PIPE COVERING,

Reed's patent elastic sectional pipe Covering.

### FILTER PRESS CLOTHS,

Linen and Jute.

### CEMENT, LIME & BRICKS.

### AGENTS FOR

WESTERN SUGAR REFINING CO.,  
San Francisco, Cal.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,  
Philadelphia, Penn., U. S. A.

NEWELL UNIVERSAL MILL CO.,  
(Manf. "National Cane Shredder")  
New York, U. S. A.

OHLANDT & CO.,  
San Francisco, Cal.

RISDON IRON AND LOCOMOTIVE  
WORKS,  
San Francisco Cal.